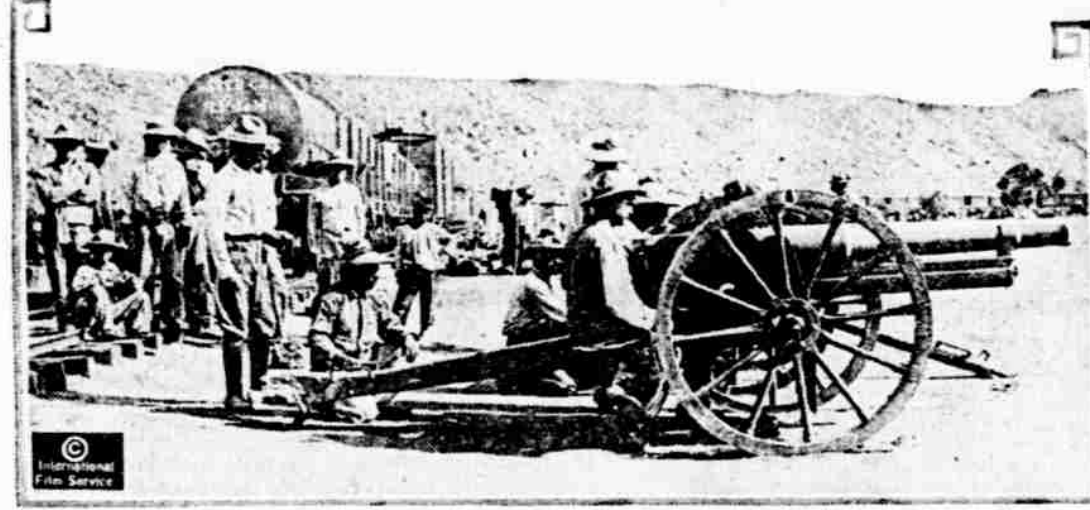


AMERICAN TROOPS BREAKING CAMP IN MEXICO



A view of one of the American camps in Mexico showing the soldiers packing up equipment, taking down tents, and loading transports. All would appear bustle and confusion, but within a comparatively short time the site is cleared, wagons ready, and the troopers lined up for the command to march.

MEXICAN 75 MM. GUN READY FOR ACTION



The Mexican army has a number of these 75 mm. guns, which are of the same type as the famous French field gun.

LIEUT. COL. J. Q. TILSON



Lieut. Col. John Q. Tilson, congressman from Connecticut, decided to leave his seat in the house and go to the Mexican border with his regiment of the Connecticut National Guard.

A Substitute.

"Can you give me something to eat?" asked the tramp at the back door.
"No, I cannot," replied the lady with the working apron; "but if you come in I'll let you lie down on an electric wire. You know a theory has been advanced by a French scientist that electric currents can be made to take the place of food in sustaining life to a considerable degree."

Precisely.

The Lawyer—Where did this affair happen?
The Witness—I don't remember.
"Was it this year?"
"I don't remember."
"Was it last year?"
"I don't remember."
"How do you happen to forget everything?"
"I don't remember."

Then the Ice Formed.

Her—No doubt, you think I am older than I really am.
Him—Not at all. I'm sure you are not as old as you look.—Indianapolis Star.

The Only Law.

"Professor, I want to take up international law. What course of study would you recommend?"
"Constant target practice."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"FIGHTING SIXTY-NINTH" GETTING AWAY



A scene at the railroad siding showing the crowd of spectators, among whom were the wives, mothers and sweethearts of the "Fighting Sixty-ninth," the first infantry outfit of the National Guard of New York to leave for the mobilization camp at Camp Whitman, Beekman, N. Y.

MEXICAN TROOPS AND MACHINE GUNS



The Carranza forces are said to be well equipped with machine guns, some of which are shown in the lower picture. Above is a typical Mexican army scene, showing troops arriving at a railway station to entrain.

WESTERN
MINING AND OIL
NEWS

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Metal Prices Are Lower.

Lead, New York, \$7.00.
Bar silver, 63 3/4 c.
Spelter, St. Louis, \$11.21.
Copper, casting, \$25.12 1/2.

Boulder, Colo.—Tungsten, per unit of 90 per cent, \$29.92 1/2.

Cripple Creek June Output \$1,183,371.

Cripple Creek.—The output of the Cripple Creek gold mining district for June amounted to \$2,946 tons with an average value of \$14.26 a ton and a gross bullion value of \$1,183,371. The treatment at the several plants was as follows:

Smelter, Denver	Tons	Value	Gross Value
Golden City, Colo.	4,200	\$25.00	\$105,000
Spring	29,000	17.00	\$493,000
Portland, Ore.	10,000	20.00	\$200,000
Portland, Ore.	18,750	2.25	\$42,187.50
Portland, Ore.	8,625	2.14	\$18,367.50
Portland, Ore.	100	4.25	\$425.00
Portland, Ore.	200	4.25	\$850.00
Totals	82,275	\$14.26	\$1,183,371

Arizona.

A record production from Arizona mines is predicted this year.

Three shifts of miners are employed in the Ruth mine on Indian Creek.

Mining conditions in the McCabe section continue to improve under the spur of development.

Three carloads of high-grade gold ore were sent to smelter in June from the Davis mine on Slate Creek.

With "a mining boom for Phoenix" as its slogan, the North Maricopa Gold Mining Company was organized.

The New Cornelia mine of the Calumet & Arizona has ordered \$200,000 worth of sheet lead for the lining of its solution tanks at Aga.

The Tappan mine, located in the Bill Williams country and adjoining the old Rawhide silver mine, has been sold to Oklahoma people.

The concrete walls and foundations for the flotation plant of the Standard Company, located on the Agua Fria river, have been completed.

Colorado.

On the Deluge property in the Montezuma district some high-grade silver-lead-zinc ore has been opened up.

Salida, the chief city of Chaffee county, bids fair to be the post-office address of the first group of mines in Colorado to be developed exclusively on a copper basis.

A Breckenridge dispatch states that close to 200 men are now on the pay-rolls of Montezuma mines—the largest number of men employed in that camp for many years.

Lake City district, Hinsdale county, because of the high price of metals and new discoveries, is experiencing a mining activity greater than anything of the kind since the early days.

Directors of the Midwest Refining Company declared a dividend of 2 per cent out of the last quarterly period and announced that would be the permanent dividend. The present dividend disbursement amounted to \$300,000.

The directors of the Vindicator Consolidated Gold Mining Company, operators of the Vindicator and Golden Cycle groups of mines in the Cripple Creek district, have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the \$1,500,000 in stock and a special dividend of the same amount, making 6 per cent in all, or \$90,000 for the quarter.

New Mexico.

The Kaiser Mining Company of Albuquerque, filed incorporation papers. The capitalization is \$100,000.

A number of additional leases have been turned in to the committee in charge of securing a test boring for oil at Dayton.

Mogollon Mines Company clean-up for two weeks produced fourteen bars gold and silver bullion and eight tons high-grade concentrate. Ore treated was 875 tons.

The Oak Company at Mogollon has encountered pay ore from north drift of rhyolite in south tunnel on Elbert mine and is shipping to custom mill. Ore body No. 1 in Clifton mine has been proven to continue to the north by a new crosscut into foot wall of adit tunnel.

The Mayfield mine, east of Tularosa, was recently bonded and leased to Gutierrez & Co., mining men of Old Mexico, by Jack Purdy. Mr. Purdy also bonded and leased to the same company his property east of Tularosa for \$17,000, with a royalty on ore taken out.

Wyoming.

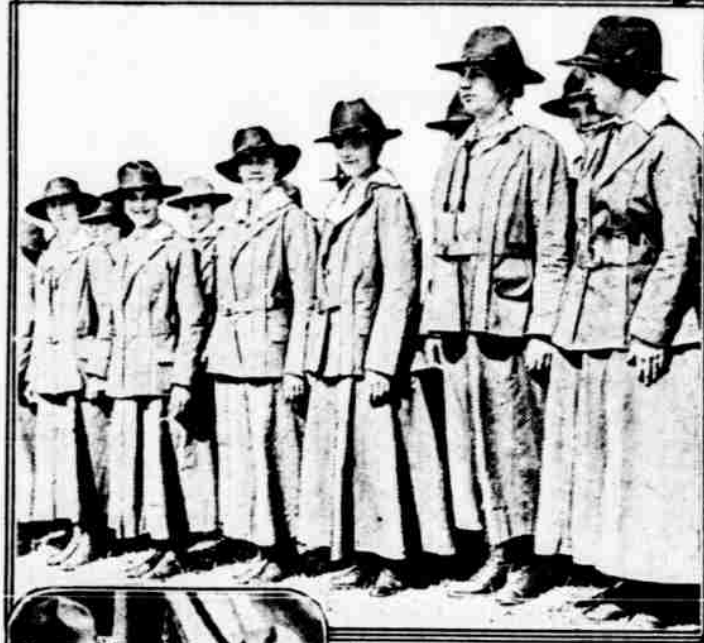
A. M. Berringer has the casing on the ground and is rigging up four miles south of Cody.

The Laramie Oil Development Co., now drilling its fifth well on its leased tract, five miles west of Laramie, encountered heavy gas flow in Well No. 5.

The Midwest Oil Co. has completed three wells in the Grass Creek field, one of which is going around 700, shooting 150 feet above the rig before controlled.

Prominent Women in Training
Camp for War Service

Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the Secretary of State, is among those who drill and learn at the National Service School.



THE outstanding feature at the end of the first week of the women's preparedness camp at Chevy Chase, near Washington, seemed to be blisters—blisters on the feet, says the Kansas City Star.

And tan. The thousand young women in the training camp were as red faced as lobsters, always assuming lobsters to be red faced. It is the tan of wind and sun and life in the open.

The bellies who tangoed in high heels all winter long, with never a hint of anguish, were nursing swollen, blistered feet as a result of wearing stiff high service shoes.

The khaki coats and skirts were bad enough, they were so different from the soft, fluffy garments that the girls otherwise might have worn.

It was the National Service School for Women, this training camp, conducted by the woman's section of the Navy league, of which Mrs. George Dewey, wife of Admiral Dewey, is president. The thousand girls soon settled down to the business of learning how women may help in time of war. It was preparedness of the most practical sort being undertaken.

Imagine a tented city, laid out in regular streets, with guards posted and military discipline prevailing. In each tent are five cots, occupied by four girls and a chaperon—some matron who is enjoying the training camp just as much as if she weren't married, because she, too, is a girl again. One of these matrons is Mrs. Robert Lansing, wife of the secretary of state, and she is drilling with the girls in her \$10.50 khaki uniform just as though she had never known the social burdens of an official hostess in the national capital.

There are five wash basins and five small mirrors in each tent also. Because it is convenient and cheap the tents are electrically lighted. And because it is further convenient, shower-baths are provided for the girls in khaki. But these need not be regarded as luxuries. They simply are modern necessities.

Reveille at 6:30.

Out of these tents, when reveille is sounded at 6:30 o'clock in the morning, pour the "boarding pupils" of the service school. The "day pupils" live in Washington and come later. For half an hour there is marching and countermarching under the direction of three United States army officers, who are assigned to the camp as instructors. They pretend to dislike their job, these officers, but in reality, they wouldn't miss it for a good deal. The girls are so pretty, and despite their blistered feet they smile so bewitchingly.

At seven the mess tent calls. Breakfast for one morning consists of eggs and bacon, prunes, baked potatoes and coffee.

Another morning it is oranges, bacon and honey, bread and butter, green onions and coffee. The only difference between the fare of the women's training camp and that of the United States Marine corps is that the girls are allowed butter three times a day and the Marines only twice. But they thrive on it. Bless you, there was less need of rouge among these thousand girls last week than any week in all their lives. The unbreakable crockery and the camp "silver" are lent by the marine corps, by the way.

Then comes the ceremony of the changing of the guard, which is another regulation borrowed from the United States army. And after that there is a busy day.

The one obligatory course is that of Red Cross first aid and surgical dressing of wounds. No less than 3,000 yards of gauze is used in the classes in a week's time. A Red Cross head nurse and 30 trained assistants are the instructors in these classes, of which there are five daily, each putting in an hour.

Girls Enjoy Signaling.

Then the girls may take semaphore signaling lessons if they like, and nearly all of them do. "Wigwagging" is one of the most enjoyable of all the camp activities. The "pupils" learn the signal alphabet, finding some difficulty with the letters beyond "N" and pronouncing "R" particularly hard, but they learn it and can transmit dispatches by signal with some facility already, as well as "read" those sent. There are classes in wireless telegraphing.

TAKEN FROM EXCHANGES

Computing the population of European and Asiatic Russia at 180,000,000, and allowing five bushels per head for food and seed, the consumption of wheat in that region would amount to 900,000,000 bushels a year.

A new attachment made to fire plugs transforms them into sanitary drinking fountains.

One-fourth of Australia is yet unexplored.



CAMP COMMANDERS

raphy. A big tent serves as the wireless station, and a very large number of the young women are enrolled as students here. And classes in dietetic cookery for the wounded attract many others, while another important instruction tent is that where sewing for the wounded is taught and where many sewing machines are kept humming by apt pupils.

But the hospital tent, after all, is the chief center of interest in the camp. One lesson, for instance, consisted in demonstrations of how to make a bandage and how to dress and bind an injury, and how to use a brown in properly sweeping a door—all being practical duties that fall to army nurses.

Then there is drilling and more marching, lunch and supper in due time, inspection of tents by a regular army officer and inspection of personal equipment, just as in the army.

O. K. on Silk Pejamas.

The inspector who found pink bouddoir slippers under the cots and pale blue negligees and silken pajamas draped over the cots, and here and there a rainbow petticoat, merely smiled and put his official O. K. on it all.

Finally comes taps, at ten o'clock, and every light in the camp goes out, and the tired, footsore young women slip off into dreamland, where there are no regulations of any sort.

For, while there may be cases of leniency and an occasional overlooking of some minor infraction of the camp rules, it is no pink tea affair, after all. Penalties are imposed for such breaches of the regulations as absence from classes, absence from

taps, unauthorized absence from camp, insubordination and lack of personal neatness or neatness of quarters, the penalties running from reprimand to dismissal. As in a regular army camp, there is no trifling permitted.

Every afternoon and evening there are lectures, dealing with preparedness in some form. E. D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, talked on "National Preparedness" at one of these lectures. At another Mrs. Slavko Grouitch, a refugee, described the horrors of the Serbian situation and told "How Women Can Help in Preparing." John Barrett, Pan-American authority, told of our relations with Central and South American nations, and what may be expected of them in the event this nation becomes involved in war. And so on. Experts in various phases of national defense tell the thousand young women at Chevy Chase all about the many sides of preparedness and how women can help in times of stress.

Many widely-known women answered to first roll call at the Service school. Missouri was represented by Mrs. Genevieve Clark Thompson, daughter of Spencer Clump Clark. Mrs. Frank G. Odenheimer of Maryland, president general of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, was there too. Every section of the country was represented, as a matter of fact, although the largest delegations came from New York.

When the president, in his address to the students of the Service school, said, "God forbid that we should be drawn into war," and then added that if war came America would be found ready to defend its honor and integrity, the young women of Chevy Chase camp felt a patriotic thrill like that which must have animated the mothers of the Revolution and the heroic women of Civil War times.

Miss Elizabeth Elliott Poe, the commandant, and Mrs. Vella Fox Wilson, the adjutant of the camp, headed the list of officers, which included those of the two battalions and the two companies which compose each battalion.

The camp was a complete success at the end of the first week—so successful that already plans are under way for holding similar service schools at Philadelphia, Savannah, Ga.; San Diego, Cal., and San Francisco. At San Francisco the school will be open for three months and one thousand women will be instructed each month. The Chevy Chase camp, it may be predicted, is only the beginning of a great national woman's movement for national defense.

GOOD TIMES THAT ARE GONE

Wealthy Citizen Moralizes Over Things That Were, as He Recalls with Joyous Recollections.

Talk to Uncle Zenas and you will learn that to find Arcadia it is not enough to leave New York and come to Bloomfield Center. They aren't as neighborly even there as they once were. There is not the frank democracy that used to be in his young days. Too much of what he scornfully calls "coolish aristocracy" has come in and split the happy united village into what he calls "clicks." They don't have the good times nowadays like they did when they got up apple-cuttings and corn-huskings, barn-raising, and all the devices by which what was hard labor for one lone family was turned into a frolic for the whole settlement. Everybody knew everybody, and winter nights a whole parcel of 'em would pile into sleds and come 'bout'n' in on some family. Maybe they were getting ready for bed, but

the old man'd get up and put his pants on and take down the fiddle, and they'd move the chairs and things out and have a dance; stay up till all hours, and get home about time to feed the stock. Ah, dear! they were neighbors in those days!

"And, even so, that didn't come up to what he'd heard tell about of the heroic period of this country, the romantic age, the log-cabin days, when they were all poor and struggling, but happy in their poverty, when the latchstring was always out, and they would share their last pint of cornmeal with the wayfarer, not knowing where the next was to come from, but sure they would make out somehow." Uncle Zenas shakes his head; doesn't know what the country's coming to.

One wonders who could have listened to the old-time circuit-riders when they called not righteous, but sinners, to repentance. Seemingly we have lost something—something very precious.—Eugene Wood in the Century.

Great Family of Smiths.

In England and Wales there are approximately eight hundred bearers of any one surname on an average. The Smiths alone number more than 400,000, or 500 times as many. The great family can boast of more men of distinction who have helped to make the empire what it is than the bearers of any other name.

The Good and the Bad.

Of the good man a good pledge and of the bad neither pledge nor surety.—Portuguese Proverb.